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FREDERICK W. GIBB, III Gibb & Rahman, LLC 2568-A RIVA ROAD SUITE 304 ANNAPOLIS, MD 21401			EXAMINER CHOI, PETER H	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/943,841
Filing Date: August 31, 2001
Appellant(s): BADURA ET AL.

MAILED

DEC 26 2007

GROUP 3600

Duane N. Moore (Reg. No. 53,352)
For Appellant

EXAMINER'S ANSWER

This is in response to the appeal brief filed September 26, 2007 appealing from the Office action mailed April 5, 2007.

(1) Real Party in Interest

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

(2) Related Appeals and Interferences

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

(3) Status of Claims

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

(4) Status of Amendments After Final

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

(7) Claims Appendix

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

(8) Evidence Relied Upon

6681106

Marsh et al.

1-2004

Dalheimer, Matthias Kalle. "LinuxTag 2001 Proceedings: Virtual Companies". archived on 7/25/01 at <<http://www.klaralvdalens-datakonsult.se/Presentations/LinuxTag2001-virtual-companies-presentation/virtualcompanies.html>>.

(9) Grounds of Rejection

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-3, 5-8, 10, 12-16, and 18-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Marsh et al. (U.S. Patent #6,681,106) in view of Matthias Kalle Dalheimer's "LinuxTag 2001 Proceedings: Virtual Companies" (hereinafter referred to as Dalheimer).

As per claim 1, Marsh et al. teaches a method of selecting from a plurality of modes of communication comprising:

(a) inputting a first party's ability to communicate with a second party (**data regarding a given cellular account, subscriber, or group of subscribers if the service is provided for a corporate customer, is provided by a carrier; optimizer process receives as input the various service plans, service plan packages, and coverage areas offered by various carriers and that are associated with each service plan package**) [Column 7, lines 15-17, Column 16, line 60 – Column 17, line 1];

(b) evaluating a cost effectiveness of a mode of communication of said modes of communication based on said first party's ability to communicate (**MAMBA system provides an analysis of periodically loaded wireless service usage of a given account or subscriber, and/or group of accounts or subscribers, and determines whether or not that subscriber, or group of subscribers, is on the optimal wireless service plan according to the particular subscriber's usage patterns across a variable number of service billing periods**) [Column 8, lines 54-62], said evaluating comprising:

(i) inputting said first party's ability into a decision tree {**although not described as a "decision tree", decision points 1498, 1501, 1504, 1512, 1519, 1523, 1526, 1529, and 1532 determine whether current savings of different package types are greater than max savings, performing the same functionality as a**

“decision tree”, by providing decision modules with consequences (if YES, then save current savings; if NO, then move to next package type)} [Figures 34A, 35A];

(ii) determining a cost of establishing and maintaining said mode of communication **(calculate the cost of each service plan package combination for the given user usage profile)** [Column 8, lines 37-40];

(iii) determining a savings associated with said mode of communication **(if the savings if sufficient (efficiency > 1.x), where x is the historical percentage savings, then change plans; determine how much package saves against current base package cost)** [Column 23, lines 50-52, Column 34, lines 65-67, Figure 35B]; and

(iv) comparing said cost to said savings to calculate a return on investment associated with said establishing and said maintaining of said mode of communication **(relative attractiveness of a service plan instance is determined by comparing it to the corresponding actual billed usage of the current service plan for the given period; the specific measure, termed “efficiency”, is calculated as current plan costs/service plan instance estimated cost; if the efficiency factor is greater than 1, then the service plan instance is more cost effective than the other plan)** [Column 18, lines 34-45];

(c) repeating said evaluating for a different mode of communication of said modes of communication if said first party's ability does not match a mode of communication of said modes of communication previously evaluated **(MAMBA system then repeats the logical steps (load data, create a calling profile, identify optimal service plan options, make recommendations as to the best service plan and**

options) in accordance with a predefined periodic basis) [Column 7, lines 31-33];
and

(d) implementing a mode of communication of said modes of communication when said first party's ability matches a mode of communication of said modes of communication **(if there is a more optimal plan, then change plans)** [Column 23, lines 50-52].

Marsh et al. does not explicitly teach the step of considering modes of communication including telephone, facsimile, hard copy mail, electronic mail, and on-line communication arrangements. However, Dalheimer teaches the step of choosing from amongst a plurality of common communication channels, including email, postal mail, fax, telephone, video conferencing, IRC and IP telephony [Page 2].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Marsh et al. to include the step of choosing from amongst a plurality of common communication channels, because doing so further expands the ability of Marsh et al. to enable selection of a best telecommunication service provider for a customer based on historical usage and costs.

As per claim 2, Marsh et al. teaches the method in claim 1, wherein a substance of said communication mode of communication comprise at least one of a purchase order and billing communications between a purchasing corporation and a supplier

{calling package being a communications service “ordered” and billed for; The Marsh system includes a transceiver configured to receive billing information associated with a subscriber of a telecommunications service, the subscriber being a purchasing “corporation” and the telecommunication service provider being the “supplier”} [Abstract].

As per claim 3, Marsh et al teaches the method in claim 2, wherein said first party comprises said supplier **(telecommunications service providers)** and said second party comprises said purchasing corporation **(subscriber of a telecommunications service)** **{The subscriber constitutes a purchasing entity, and the service provider provides telecommunications service, making them a supplier of telecommunications service}** [abstract].

As per claim 5, Marsh et al teaches the method in claim 1, wherein said decision tree orders mode of communication that are evaluated by their cost effectiveness to the second party **{listing of historical prediction model efficiency of Plans A-E, along with Current Plan}** [Tables 7-8].

As per claim 6, Marsh et al. teaches the method in claim 1, further comprising before said implementing, performing a cost-benefit analysis **(calculate “efficiency” of each service plan instance to determine relative attractiveness)** with respect to a mode of communication matching said first parties ability [Column 18, lines 15-44].

As per claim 7, Marsh et al. teaches the method in claim 6, wherein said cost-benefit analysis compares the cost of establishing a matching mode of communication to the cost of a next mode of communication **{listing of historical prediction model cost of Plans A-E, along with Current Plan}** [Tables 7-8].

As per claim 8, Marsh et al. teaches a method of selecting from a plurality of modes of communication comprising:

(a) inputting a first party's ability to communicate with a second party **(data regarding a given cellular account, subscriber, or group of subscribers if the service is provided for a corporate customer, is provided by a carrier; optimizer process receives as input the various service plans, service plan packages, and coverage areas offered by various carriers and that are associated with each service plan package)** [Column 7, lines 15-17, Column 16, line 60 – Column 17, line 1];

(b) evaluating a cost effectiveness of a standard mode of communication **{The current service plan instance is taken to represent a “standard” communication arrangement, and each of a plurality of alternative service plans constitutes a “non-standard” communication arrangement}** based on said first party's ability to communicate **(MAMBA system provides an analysis of periodically loaded wireless service usage of a given account or subscriber, and/or group of accounts or subscribers, and determines whether or not that subscriber, or group**

of subscribers, is on the optimal wireless service plan according to the particular subscriber's usage patterns across a variable number of service billing periods), wherein said mode of communication comprises telephone {wireless communication services} [Column 8, lines 54-62];

said evaluating comprising:

(c) **repeating said evaluating for a different mode of communication if said first party's ability does not match a mode of communication previously evaluated (MAMBA system then repeats the logical steps (load data, create a calling profile, identify optimal service plan options, make recommendations as to the best service plan and options) in accordance with a predefined periodic basis) [Column 7, lines 31-33], wherein said non-standard mode of communication has a cost above said standard mode of communication {Alternative (i.e. "non-standard") communication arrangements are implemented when proven to be more "efficient" (calculated by current plan costs/service plan instance estimated cost), and yield more cost savings than the current communication arrangement}, and wherein said evaluating comprises:**

(i) **inputting said first party's ability into a decision tree {although not described as a "decision tree", decision points 1498, 1501, 1504, 1512, 1519, 1523, 1526, 1529, and 1532 determine whether current savings of different package types are greater than max savings, performing the same functionality as a "decision tree", by providing decision modules with consequences (if YES, then save current savings; if NO, then move to next package type)} [Figures 34A, 35A];**

(ii) determining a cost of establishing and maintaining said mode of communication **(calculate the cost of each service plan package combination for the given user usage profile)** [Column 8, lines 37-40];

(iii) determining a savings associated with said mode of communication **(if the savings is sufficient (efficiency > 1.x), where x is the historical percentage savings, then change plans; determine how much package saves against current base package cost)** [Column 23, lines 50-52, Column 34, lines 65-67, Figure 35B]; and

(iv) comparing said cost to said savings to calculate a return on investment associated with said establishing and said maintaining of said mode of communication **(relative attractiveness of a service plan instance is determined by comparing it to the corresponding actual billed usage of the current service plan for the given period; the specific measure, termed "efficiency", is calculated as current plan costs/service plan instance estimated cost; if the efficiency factor is greater than 1, then the service plan instance is more cost effective than the other plan)** [Column 18, lines 34-45];

(d) performing a cost-benefit analysis with respect to a mode of communication matching said first parties ability **(calculate "efficiency" of each service plan instance to determine relative attractiveness)** [Column 18, lines 15-44];
and

(e) implementing a communication arrangement when said first party's ability matches a mode of communication **(if there is a more optimal plan, then change plans)** [Column 23, lines 50-52].

Marsh et al. does not explicitly teach the evaluation and consideration of different modes of communication, including facsimile, e-mail, hard copy mail, and at least one on-line communication arrangement.

However, Official Notice is taken that facsimile, e-mail, hard copy mail, and the Internet are communication means that are old and well known in the art capable of transmitting communications between a service provider and customer. Marsh et al. evaluates the cost effectiveness of a plurality of service providers and service plans to determine the optimal communications plan based on the needs of the user. Improving the quality of service and the value of services received by a subscriber, and enabling selection of a best telecommunications service are goals of Marsh et al. [Column 2, lines 53-55, abstract]; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Marsh et al. to consider facsimile, e-mail, hard copy mail, and the Internet as doing so would expand the capabilities of Marsh et al. to include alternative modes of communication, thereby validating the analysis performed by Marsh et al., as it now includes additional modes of communication to consider to recommend to the user in order to improve the quality and cost effectiveness of the value of services received.

As per claim 21, Marsh et al. does not explicitly teach wherein said evaluating and said implementing of said mode of communication comprises evaluating and

implementing at least one of telephone, facsimile, e-mail, hard copy mail, and at least one on-line communication arrangement.

However, Official Notice is taken that facsimile, e-mail, hard copy mail, and the Internet are communication means that are old and well known in the art capable of transmitting communications between a service provider and customer. Marsh et al. evaluates the cost effectiveness of a plurality of service providers and service plans to determine the optimal communications plan based on the needs of the user. Improving the quality of service and the value of services received by a subscriber, and enabling selection of a best telecommunications service are goals of Marsh et al. [Column 2, lines 53-55, abstract]; therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify the teachings of Marsh et al. to consider facsimile, e-mail, hard copy mail, and the Internet as doing so would expand the capabilities of Marsh et al. to include alternative modes of communication, thereby validating the analysis performed by Marsh et al., as it now includes additional modes of communication to consider to recommend to the user in order to improve the quality and cost effectiveness of the value of services received.

Claims 14-16 and 18-20 recite limitations already addressed by the rejection of claims 1 and 5-7 above; therefore, the same rejections apply.

As per claim 14, the moving average monthly bill analysis (MAMBA) system

utilized by Marsh et al. is implemented in software, hardware, or a combination thereof [Column 4, line 41 – Column 5, line 45], thus providing a program storage device readable by machine tangibly embodying a program of instructions executable by the machine to perform the steps of claims 1 and 5-7 as discussed above.

Claims 10, 12, 13, 15, 16, and 22 recite limitations already addressed by the rejection of claims 2, 3, and 21 above; therefore, the same rejections apply.

(10) Response to Argument

Independent claims 1, 8 and 14

Appellant argues that, although the prior art references cited disclose evaluating communication channels based on "cost", the prior art does not teach or suggest the claimed element of evaluating "cost effectiveness" based on a first party's ability to communicate. Appellant argues that although Dalheimer discusses "costs" as a consideration when selecting communication channels, Dalheimer fails to disclose whether the "cost" is the cost to the buyer, the cost to the seller, or the combined cost between the buyer and the seller, and that any interpretation beyond "considering cost when selecting communication channels" in light of Dalheimer would be based on hindsight. Appellant also argues that Marsh does not teach or suggest evaluating a cost effectiveness of a mode of communication based on a first party's ability to communicate.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees.

In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies (i.e., who incurs the cost) are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims

are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993). The Examiner points out that the party incurring the cost of a specific mode of communication is not claimed in the claims.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971). Furthermore, as cited by the Examiner and the Appellant, Dalheimer teaches that [virtual] companies "can select among a bewildering variety of communication channels and will typically employ a mixture of the available options", and that "[s]ome of the aspects to consider when selecting communication channels are asynchronous vs. synchronous channels, latency, and cost" [Page 2]. The Examiner asserts that the teachings of Dalheimer are applied to companies choosing from a plurality of communications options; thus the "cost" is the cost incurred to the user/buyer for implementation/adoption of a specific communications option. Further, as point out by Appellant, Marsh teaches the step of analyzing a user's historical usage patterns (i.e., ability to communicate) of a wireless service (i.e., telephone) and evaluating the relative

attractiveness of a cellular service plan by establishing an "efficiency" (i.e., effectiveness) measure calculated by (current plan costs/service plan instance estimated costs) [Column 18, lines 34-40] and suggests alternate cellular service plans that better meet the users' usage patterns and that reduce the overall cost of service to the account/subscriber if a specific service plan is non-optimal. In analyzing historical usage patterns, Marsh teaches the step of storing data on the user's calling profile, which includes the total number of calls and total number of rejected calls [Table 5 on Column 14], which represent the ability of the user to make calls. The Examiner asserts that Marsh teaches the step of evaluating the cost effectiveness of a communications option based on a first party's ability to communicate, and that Dalheimer teaches the step of considering a plurality of communications options in different channels, including email, postal mail, fax, telephone, video conferencing, IRC and IP telephony, and a combination of Marsh and Dalheimer would yield a system that evaluates the cost effectiveness of a plurality of communications options in different communications channels based on a first party's ability to communicate. The Examiner asserts that each of the elements taught by Marsh and Dalheimer references combined by the Examiner performs the same function when combined as it does in the prior art. Thus, such a combination would have yielded predictable results. See Sakraida, 425 US at 282, 189 USPQ at 453. The proposed Marsh-Dalheimer combination only unites old elements with no change in their respective functions and which yield predictable results. Thus, the claimed subject matter of "evaluating cost effectiveness based on a first party's ability to communicate" likely would have been obvious under KSR.

Dependent claims 6, 7, 13, 19 and 20

Appellant argues that Marsh does not perform "a cost-benefit analysis with respect to a mode of communication matching said first parties ability" and that Marsh merely discloses calculating "efficiencies" of different "service plans'.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. As noted above, Marsh teaches the step of analyzing a user's historical usage patterns (i.e., ability to communicate) of a wireless service (i.e., telephone) and evaluating the relative attractiveness of a cellular service plan by establishing an "efficiency" (i.e., effectiveness) measure calculated by (current plan costs/service plan instance estimated costs) [Column 18, lines 34-40] and suggests alternate cellular service plans that better meet the users' usage patterns and that reduce the overall cost of service to the account/subscriber if a specific service plan is non-optimal. The analysis of service plan options yields an analysis of the efficiency and cost of each service plan in comparison to the current/baseline service plan [see Tables 6-8 and 10]; thus there is a "cost" of each service plan, and the "benefit" of each service plan includes the efficiency and cost savings. The Examiner asserts that Marsh teaches the step of evaluating the costs and benefits of a communications option based on a first party's ability to communicate, and that Dalheimer teaches the step of considering a plurality of communications options in different channels, including email, postal mail, fax, telephone, video conferencing, IRC and IP telephony, and a

combination of Marsh and Dalheimer would yield a system that evaluates the costs and benefits (i.e., cost-benefit analysis) of a plurality of communications options in different communications channels based on a first party's ability to communicate. The Examiner asserts that each of the elements taught by Marsh and Dalheimer references combined by the Examiner performs the same function when combined as it does in the prior art. Thus, such a combination would have yielded predictable results. See Sakraida, 425 US at 282, 189 USPQ at 453. The proposed Marsh-Dalheimer combination only unites old elements with no change in their respective functions and which yield predictable results. Thus, the claimed subject matter of "evaluating cost effectiveness based on a first party's ability to communicate" likely would have been obvious under KSR.

Dependent claims 5, 12, and 18

Appellant makes arguments similar to those made with respect to independent claims 1, 8 and 14 and dependent claims 6, 7, 13, 19, and 20 above, the only difference being that in claims 5, 12 and 18, the decision tree orders modes of communication that are evaluated by their cost effectiveness to the second party.

The Examiner respectfully disagrees. Marsh teaches the step of producing a report of at least one proposed rate plan to enable selection of a best telecommunications service provider and a best rate plan, and also ranks service plans by "efficiency" factor (which is based on costs) and relative sensitivity (after performing

a sensitivity analysis) [Column 2, lines 41-43, Tables 7-8, Column 19, lines 35-37, Column 26, lines 64-65, Column 27, lines 1-4]. Marsh also teaches the step of having a plurality of service providers offering service plans from which to select ["analyzing the processed data in relation to at least one rate plan of a plurality of at least one telecommunication service provider", Column 2, lines 36-38] and compares the efficiency of a plurality of service plans (i.e., a plurality of telecommunication service providers) to the current service plan of the current service provider. The claim limitation does not disclose whether the "cost effectiveness to the second party" is the cost effectiveness to the buyer (user), the cost to the seller (the service provider), or the combined cost between the buyer and the seller; thus, using the broadest reasonable interpretation, the "cost effectiveness to the second party" has been construed as the cost effectiveness of the first party communicating with the second party. Thus, the Examiner asserts that Marsh teaches the step of evaluating the ability and cost effectiveness of the user (i.e., the first party) to communicate with the current service provider (i.e., the second party) and the user's ability and cost effectiveness to communicate using one of a plurality of alternative service plans (i.e., an alternate second parties) and ranking the service plan options based on cost effectiveness.

(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

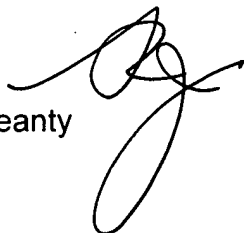
Respectfully submitted,

PC

Peter Choi

Conferees:

Romain Jeanty

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'R. Jeanty', with a large loop at the end.

Vincent Millin

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'V. Millin', with a large loop at the end.

December 10, 2007